(ಶ್ರೀ ಪೈ. ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಯ್ಯ)

of Asandi, Hariyur, Maravanchi, Panchanahalli, Shingatagere, Devanur, Nidigatta, Giriyapura, Herenallur, Sakrepatna and Hulikere of Kadur Taluk should be prepared and the amount be included in the budget of the year 1954-55."

ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಲವಾರು ಬಾರಿ ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ percentage of return ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿರು ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬಹಳ ಉದಾಸೀನದಿಂದ ನೋಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಒಂದರಲ್ಲೇ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ಯಾವವಕ್ಕೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹು ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಲಸ್ಯ ಮಾಡದೆ 5-6 % return ಬರುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಒದಗಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly is of the opinion that estimates for the supply of electricity to the villages of Asandi, Hariyur, Maravanchi, Panchanahalli, Shingatagere, Devanur, Nidigatta, Giriyapura, Herenallur, Sakrepatna and Hulikere of Kadur Taluk should be prepared and the amount be included in the budget of the year 1954-55."

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಸೂಚಕರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಾಧುವಾದುದೇ. ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತವಾದ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಚಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿರ್ಣ ಯವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿ ದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri Y. M. CHANDRASEKHARIAH.—I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

No. 16.—Tax to be levied to control Pests and Diseases of Plants.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ನಾಗಪ್ಪಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನನ್ನ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ; ಅದನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.—

"That this Assembly is of the opinion that a uniform tax be levied per acre to control pests and diseases of plants of food production in the State, the amount so realised to be formed into a fund for being utilised exclusively to control pests by Government."

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬಾರದಂತೆ, ಅವುಗಳು ರೋಗಗ್ರಸ್ತವಾಗದಂತೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಏರೋಪ್ಲೇನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ತಡೆಯುಂಟಾಗದೆ, ರೋಗ ತಗಲದೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಮಯ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗದೆ ಅವರು ಬೆಳೆದ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly is of the opinion that a uniform tax be levied per acre to control pests and diseases of plants of food production in the State, the amount so realised to be formed into a fund for being utilised exclusively to control pests by Government."

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—Sir, I quite appreciate the object with which the Hon'ble Member has moved this resolution. The object is very laudable. Several diseases affect our crops. The cultivator suffers on account of them now and then. The Government is aware of this. They have been taking active steps to meet the situation as and when it arises. Without going very far into the history of the attempts made by the Government of Mysore to fight pests and diseases of plants and crops, I only mention a piece of work that was done decades ago against the attack of *koleroga* on arecanuts. It was a colossal piece of work and the results achieved have been very satisfactory. That is only one example of the work

that has been done. We have got similar examples. To mention only another one—the disease that affects the jola crop for instance. Another one is the disease that affects the sugar cane; and so there are various diseases that affect our crop and the Government have got adequate staff and men who first investigate into the causes of the diseases and then find out the methods for stemming out the disease, or stopping it or even preventing the disease. And the Department of Agriculture, especially the Department of Entomology here in Mysore, has done quite a lot of work on these lines. The development of research has been very rapid recently not only here but in other places and the Department is in touch with all the work going on throughout the country as a whole, not only in South India but also all over India in general. Some of the work done is remarkable in nature. Some of the methods discovered are indeed of such a nature as to elicit the admiration of everybody engaged in this kind of work. Now, we have also an organisation in the country for combating the disease whenever it appears. We have a lot of implements like sprayers and dusters and things like that which we immediately send out whenever a disease appears in the country. We have got men who are trained and who go round and look up whenever there is trouble. We have had occasions to refer to these in the Assembly both in a general way and this time in particular to such work which has been done. Having said all this, I am quite aware that some more steps may be taken, some more money may be spent, in order to investigate into some of the other diseases that have appeared like the one that is attacking the cardamom for instance, about which we had occasion to discuss a little while ago, or the disease that attacks oranges about which we are also concerned in both Sakaleshpur and other parts of the country or the Blight Disease of paddy—these are the diseases which require investigation; and we could easily afford to spend some more money, to have more adequate staff in the field; and the Government is quite cognisant of the necessity and we have got the establishment to deal with it to a certain extent. The method that has been suggested by the Hon'ble Member is to levy a uniform tax on all cultivated lands to control pests and diseases. It may not be possible to levy or collect a tax of this kind. After all, it is in some regions once in a way that a disease appears. In lots of other areas there is no disease at all. The man whose land is not attacked by pests or diseases will not willingly pay tax that may be levied, as it is proposed here. It would be a diffcult proposition to collect it. So the idea of levying a tax on everybody as insurance would be a difficult thing. But what on the other hand would be a suitable step which sometime later on, every Government will take is, to insure crops against losses of all kinds—loss against failure of rainfall, loss against hail-storm, loss against diseases and pests; loss against floods and if we can think of it—loss against fall in prices. That is a measure which has been adopted in some other countries more advanced than ours. The practice of insuring crops against hail-storm is in vogue in some parts of United States. I wonder if we are in that position in this country at present to take to a levy of a tax like that. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the object that he wants to achieve has been attempted to be achieved by the Government through the Department of Agriculture in the sections of Mycology and Entomology. We are quite aware of the situation and we are doing our very best. Some amount has been provided in the Agricultural Department Budget for this purpose.

With this assurance, Sir, I hope that the Hon'ble Member will not press his resolution.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ನಾಗಪ್ಪಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸುತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಭೆಯ ಅನುಮತಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.